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All kinds of Pumping and Irrigation Machinery specially designed to meet Egyptian requirements.

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SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE.

AS SUPPLIED TO KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.

Agent: — JOHN B. CAFFARI.

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MANUFACTURE HIGH-CLASS CIGARETTES ONLY.

Latest Award: Grand Prix St. Louis 1904.



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N.B.—This Whisky is the same supplied to the Red Cross Society, London, for use by the invalided troops and hospitals in South Africa, to the House of Lords and House of Commons.

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OLD HOUSE-22, ALEXANDRIA.  
Greatly enlarged and improved. New Chef.  
Carved cooking. English specially catered for.

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In Sterling Silver,  
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Provisions, Wines, Cigars,  
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### FOR INVALIDS.

Invaluable in cases of Exhaustion from any cause.  
SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

BRAND & Co. Ltd., Mayfair, London, W.



BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

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The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

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**A BARGAIN FOR SALE** — Encyclopaedia Britannica in latest edition, including NEW Volumes, clothbound, with revolving oak case; valued £27/10, offered for £28 cash or £45 on terms. Apply, E.A.S., Poste Restante, Cairo. 25809-6-3

**SPECIAL POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION.** A discount of 20 per cent. allowed on tickets booked for the 8 performances viz.: Lower and Tier Boxes 1280 P.T., 2nd Tier 640 P.T. Fauteuils 160 P.T. Stalls 96 P.T. Box Office now open (Booking Hours 9 to 12 and 4 to 6).

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**INNSBRUCK - TYROL.** Ideal Spring and Summer Resort. Beautiful promenades and mountain excursions.

**HOTEL TYROL.** 1st Class Hotel, enlarged lately with an extensive palatial addition with every modern comfort.

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**HOUSE TO LET**, Ramleh, from July : close to sea ; 3 sitting-rooms ; 6 bedrooms ; bathroom ; hot and cold water ; stabling for three, large garden. Apply, No. 25,813, "Egyptian Gazette" office. 25813-6-2

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GIVES TIME FOR PLAY.

Hard work is not easy unless you use

## Sunlight Soap.

It shortens the wash-day and brings comfort.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Alexandria, Cairo, and the interior of Egypt (including delivery in Alexandria or postage to subscriber's address) P.T. 23½ per annum, P.T. 116 for six months, P.T. 80 for three months. To other countries in the Postal Union P.T. 275 (£2.16s.) per annum. Six months P.T. 136½ (£1.8s.) three months P.T. 92 (40.19s.)

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THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE" IS PRINTED ON PAPER MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED BY THE LONDON PAPER MILLS Co., LIMITED, (SALES OFFICE: 27, CANNON STREET, E.C.)

BIRTH.—HULL.—On 2nd April at Cairo to Mr. and Mrs. W.H. Hill, a son.

## The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1850.

Editor & Manager: R. SWELLING.

Price: One Piaster Tariff.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22 1905

## THE CAPITULATIONS AND THEIR HISTORY.

The history of mankind affords such numerous examples of institutions which survived their utility to become absolutely parasitic that human progress might almost be defined as the record of their successive overthrows. Yet whenever their survival is in any way menaced, feelings of doubt and apprehension assail the majority, which includes many who have suffered from the very laws and customs which they cherish and defend, and even Radicals display a curious inclination to adore that which they but lately threatened to give to the flames. It may be urged that this sort of sentimentalism has no lasting effects; but is this the truth? May not its effects last long enough for a new generation to suffer from unrepented abuses and be driven to find drastic remedies for their sufferings! Their sentimental forbears looked on these anachronisms as the aged poor of the domain of institutions, but they regard them as sturdy beggars and decide that as they steadily refuse to 'work', they must go. In what state is the Egyptian public, or rather the European public resident in Egypt? What are its feelings? Does it contemplate any modification of the Capitulations with concern or distress, or does it long for their instant abolition? Ten years ago we should have supported the former hypothesis and we have no intention of supporting the latter. But it seems that the better elements of the European colony in Egypt have for the most part passed the sentimental period and are capable of regarding these interesting survivals of the past with a calm and dispassionate consideration. It cannot be denied that there are unworthy elements among the resident Europeans whose reluctance to any modification in the Capitulations is due to self-interest.

These sentiments, which were intended to secure the safety and liberty of honest merchants trading in Moslem countries, have become in too many cases the safeguard of undesirables who have battened on this country for years and who dread change that will put a limit to their powers of enriching themselves through the vice or folly of other Europeans and of the people of Egypt. It is natural enough that they should complain: their immunity from interference in the past has given them a monopoly in certain occupations, and the monopolist—even if his monopoly be illicit distilling or gun running—proclaims himself before gods and men an oppressed and injured being when the first rumour of interference reaches his ears. We know that a large class which lives by its own wits and the voices of others will strenuously oppose any modification of the Capitulations, but when we

are asked to believe that the representatives of the Powers in Egypt and their respective Governments are likely to be moved by applications emanating from gambling-hells and disorderly houses, or by the menaces of smugglers and *souteneurs*, our imagination refuses to follow such fantastic paths, of prophecy and "Credat Judas Apella" is our answer. No! All criticism worth discussing must come from the honest and law-abiding members of our European communities, and if practical proposals for the reform and modification of the Capitulations are brought forward we are sure that the Egyptian Government will not for a moment neglect to pay attention to the views of honorable and worthy men. But we have neither the opportunity nor the desire for speculation on the nature and the extent of any such changes. There are in our European community, as in every other, men who are inclined to oppose the alteration of institutions because they are accustomed to them, because they have been long established in the country without suffering from them, and perhaps—may we offend no one!—because an easy and prosperous life in a subtropical climate has taken from them a little of their moral energy and their critical faculty—but both inclined to rest under the conditions of life in Egypt, and our remarks are addressed to the indolent but well-meaning conservative.

The Capitulations have an interesting history. We cannot here discuss their origin. Enough that the close of the crusading wars found Frankish consuls established in many parts of the Levant, and that the Turkish conquerors of the Empire of the East from the first recognised the advantages of permitting the resident Latins and Franks to enjoy such civil conditions as could be conceded to their religious principles or prejudices. The most inveterate zealots recognised the impossibility of undertaking the conversion or destruction of the strangers with any chance of permanent profit or success. The wiser Sultans realised the importance of commerce and their viziers soon came to understand that it was only by the denial of privileges and by a general persecution of the Europeans of the West that the Ottoman dominions that a European League against the East could be called into being. Prudence and self-interest urged them to grant concessions, and the European States, anxious for trade facilities and hoping to secure a certain liberty for their subjects, were ready to meet them half way. In 1526 Soliman II. confirmed the treaty formerly drawn up between the Mameluke Rulers of Egypt on the one hand and the French Consuls at Alexandria on the other. In 1535 Jean de la Fort signed on behalf of Francis I. the treaty of amity and commerce that has gone down to history under the name of 'First Capitulation' with the same Sultan. We need not mention the capitulations and treaties that followed the jurisdiction of the European Consuls extended steadily, and the Powers showed themselves ever less inclined, as the Turkish Empire grew relatively weaker, to renounce the rights which they had acquired.

In 1890 Germany renounced the privileges assured by the Capitulations but in reality sacrificed nothing, owing to the operation of the most-favored nation clause, and at present there is no likelihood of any modification of the Capitulations in the parts of the Turkish Empire directly governed by the Sultan. But Egypt, while *de jure* a part of the Ottoman Empire, has reached a higher stage of development than the question may well be considered, and the most conservative of critics cannot deny that the country has made enormous progress since the days when the Franks of Alexandria inhabited a single building, the *fondouk*, which the police shut every night and opened every morning. Under Mohamed Aly, Egypt from a purely military became a partly industrial state and though its industrial development received several checks, it continued, and then numbers and importance of the European population grew until it became evident that the consular jurisdiction that had sufficed for a handful of Frankish merchants dwelling in a khan was utterly inadequate to the needs of a population of over 100,000, and, owing to the multiplicity of jurisdictions and the diversity of laws, was paralysing the commerce which it had been designed to protect. Then came the Mixed Tribunals, finally established in 1874, which brought the judicial function of the Consuls, as far as civil cases were concerned, under the precise rules of international law. This establishment of the Mixed Tribunals was in its essence an acknowledgment that the Capitulations were no longer applicable in their entirety to Egyptian conditions, which have changed still more in the last 30 years. No one can seriously contend that this diminution of the powers originally conferred by treaty on the foreign Consuls has been harmful to the commercial interests of the Europeans resident in Egypt and the undoubtedly success of the change of 1874 should prevent the most conservative Europeans from taking a gloomy view of the consequences of any further modification of the Capitulations in 190.

## PAPAYANNI LINE.

The "City of Cambridge," 3,844 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 6th May and will follow by the "City of Oxford," 4,019 tons, on or about the 10th May. Both ships have excellent first class accommodation and light. Fare £14 single and £24 return. Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government officials.

For further particulars apply to the Agents,

BARKER & Co., Alexandria.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

EN ROUTE AGAIN.

RODJESTVENSKY SCORES.

RUSSIANS SANGUINE.

PARIS, April 21.  
It is reported that the Russians left the coast of Annam yesterday. (Reuters.)SAIGON, April 20.  
The Baltic Fleet is still in Kamaran Bay. Admiral de Jonquieres has taken all measures for ensuring French neutrality. (Reuters.)LONDON, April 21.  
The concensus of opinion here is that Rodjestvensky has gained a great advantage through having coaled and repositioned in Kamaran Bay. (Reuters.)ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.  
Naval circles here are sanguine of a coming success. (Reuters.)HONG-KONG, April 20.  
The Governor has again proclaimed the prohibition as regards exporting coal except in bunkers. (Reuters.)PORT LOUIS (Mauritius), April 20.  
The German steamer "Juliette" was not allowed to finish coaling when it was ascertained that she was carrying stores to Kamaran. (Reuters.)ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.  
(Later). The Admiralty, having represented to Rodjestvensky that his stay in the proximity of the Annam coast is gravely endangering the peace, believed that he will obey the formal instructions already sent him. (Reuters.)

## FRENCH NEUTRALITY.

JAPANESE FEELING HIGH.

LONDON, April 20.  
The "Daily Telegraph" learns from Tokio that Japan has addressed a formal protest to France with reference to the stay of the Russian Fleet in Kamaran Bay. (Reuters.)PARIS, April 20.  
The Japanese Minister here has called the attention of M. Delcasé to the presence of the Russian ships at Kamaran. It is maintained, on behalf of France, that she has taken precisely the same measures as when the Japanese cruisers lately visited Kamaran. Moreover, it is affirmed that the Baltic Fleet has quitted the territorial waters. (Reuters.)PARIS, April 20.  
Japan has protested to the French Government against her breach of neutrality in favor of the Russian squadron. The latter left Kamaran Bay several days ago. (Reuters.)PARIS, April 21.  
It is semi officially announced that the Japanese representative principally desired to obtain formal assurance from France that she would continue to strictly observe her neutrality, just as she did when Rodjestvensky passed Cherbourg, and when he was stationed in the vicinity of Madagascar. Special instructions have been sent to Indo-China and M. Delcasé was, therefore, able to calm the Japanese anxiety, for which hitherto there has been no justification. The Government as regards Indo-China has adopted, in connection with the Russians, the same measures as those recently taken when the Japanese cruisers visited Kamaran. (Reuters.)TOKIO, April 21.  
The Japanese resentment against France is growing. It is manifesting itself in the shape of public meetings which pass heated resolutions. A great popular demonstration is proposed. (Reuters.)PARIS, April 21.  
It is stated here that France has addressed a communication to St. Petersburg, and renewed its orders to the authorities in Indo-China to insist upon the Russians observing French neutrality. (Reuters.)PARIS, April 21.  
M. Rouvier, in the Chamber, emphatically reaffirmed that formal, precise, and repeated orders have been sent to the French officials in Indo-China, in order to maintain absolute neutrality in those waters. (Reuters.)TOKIO, April 21.  
(Evening). In view of the negotiations with France, the political leaders are counselling the newspapers to be more moderate. (Reuters.)

ACTIVITY OF CHINA SQUADRON.

HONG-KONG, April 21.

The activity of the China squadron is noticeable. H.M.S. cruiser "Hogue" has been ordered to be in readiness for sea with full steam on 2 hours' notice. (Reuters.)

"DIANA" TO BE DISMANTLED.

SAIGON, April 21.

Orders have been given to dismantle the Russian ship "Diana," which is undergoing important repairs in a coast port. The main parts of the machinery will be handed over to the French authorities. (Reuters.)

## THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

## THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

## M. DELCASSE RESIGNS.

PARIS, April 21.  
Parliament has definitely passed the Budget for the year 1905.

The Senate has adjourned till the 23rd May. In the Chamber the Government declared itself ready to give Germany reassuring explanations regarding its interests in Morocco.

Replying to a question, M. Rouvier stated that we would strictly respect our neutrality. Rigorous orders had been given on the subject to the authorities in Indo-China.

In consequence of some harsh criticisms by several speakers on the subject of Morocco, M. Delcasé expressed his intention of resigning, but it is believed he will retract. (Reuters.)

PARIS, April 21.  
M. Delcasé has resigned. His position was shaken at the debate on Wednesday. His adversaries contended that the Emperor William would have never intervened had M. Delcasé considered German susceptibilities. (Reuters.)

## THE WAR.

## JAPANESE TURNING MOVEMENT.

TOKIO, April 20.  
The Japanese have occupied Tsin-Hua, which is situated 50 miles to the east of Shing-King. The Russians retreated north. (Reuters.)ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.  
The Russian scouts have discovered two strong Japanese columns of cavalry and artillery carrying out an important turning movement to the north-west of Chang-Chung, which is Linievitch's main western position. The Japanese force included 22 guns, a large number of baggage carts and 3,000 Chunchuses. (Reuters.)

## RUSSIAN WAR FINANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.

The "Bourse Gazette" announces that the Government has decided to utilise the funds of the various public institutions for war purposes, allowing 2% interest on the same. (Reuters.)

## "ASKOLD" PREPARING FOR SEA.

LONDON, April 21.

The "Morning Post" learns from Shanghai that the Russian cruiser "Askold" is taking in coal. Her breechblocks and machinery, all of which had previously been removed, have now been duplicated. She is, apparently, preparing for the sea. (Reuters.)

## RUSSIAN UNREST.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.

Two thousand strikers at the Putiloff workshops, who were preventing their comrades from resuming work, received the mounted police with showers of iron missiles. They were finally dispersed by the infantry. A whole regiment is now quartered in the works, and the vicinity is strongly patrolled. (R.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.

The Governors of the Provinces have been informed that the Congress of the members of the Zemstvos fixed for the 7th May here has been prohibited. They have been ordered to prevent the departure of the delegates. (R.)

## CRETAN UNION.

CANEA, April 21.

In opening the Cretan Chamber, Prince George recalled his own efforts to secure the union of the Island with Greece but condemned the insurrection. He left the Chamber immediately after his speech.

The Chamber unanimously proclaimed the union of Crete with Greece, at the same time expressing confidence in the Prince. The Deputies swore allegiance to the King. Prince George then informed the Consuls. (R.)

CANEA, April 20.

The Chamber of Representatives has unanimously passed a vote in favor of the union of the island with Greece. (Reuters.)

## THE ROYAL CRUISE.

ALGIERS, April 21.

The King and Queen of England are still prolonging their visit here. They have received an immense welcome everywhere, which is regarded as strengthening the "entente cordiale." (Reuters.)

## ITALIAN STRIKE ENDED.

ROME, April 20.

The Italian Chamber has passed the Rail way Bill, including the clause which led to the strike. (Reuters.)

ROME, April 21.

The railway men have abandoned the strike. (Reuters.)

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE BRUNDISI MAIL will close at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 8.30 a.m. to-morrow.

SAN STEFANO HOTEL-CASINO, which opened for the season on the 15th inst., already contains a number of guests.

H.M.S. "Barfleur" arrived at Suez yester day morning from Colombo, and entered the Canal at 10.30 a.m. bound to Malta.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—The Magnani opera company is expected to arrive at Alexandria shortly, and will make its debut at this theatre.

POPULAR UNIVERSITY.—A lecture will be given (in French) on Wednesday next at 9.15 p.m. by M. F. Bourgeois on "Economical Houses and Garden Cities." Admission free.

MAIL DELAYED.—Owing to the railway strike in Italy, the Florio-Rubattino S.S. "Tebu" left Messina ten hours behind time and will not therefore reach Alexandria till to-morrow evening.

TO CAMEL DEALERS.—There is an enquiry in the market for 500 camels for transport and riding purposes. The enquiry comes by cable from Europe, and the tender requires the camels to be delivered at Suez.

LORD CROMER'S REPORT.—Mr. Diemer, the Cairo bookseller, informs us that copies of Lord Cromer's Report may be had at his store. Persons who wish to secure copies are requested to call immediately, as the report is likely to be out of print soon.

GATTI'S CIRCUS TROUPE will give matinee performances at the Alhambra to-morrow and Easter Monday, besides the usual evening performances. The "Human Arrow," the latest sensation, will take part in the programme.

DEATH SENTENCE.—H.H. the Khedive has approved the sentence of death passed by the Alexandria Native Tribunal on Danik Basaoui, for the murder, on November 25 last, of Mohamed Sakr el Ansari at Nahiet Mellaha Daad (Behera).

THE CONGO PIGMEES are still in Kas-el-Ainy Hospital, where they will remain till their health shows some signs of improvement. The British authorities will decide whether they shall leave the country for Europe when they have completely recovered.

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NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

A new steamship company has been formed to acquire a shipping concern established in Egypt and to develop its present business, by starting new lines in the Red Sea and also to the Pireaus and Constantinople, with fast and luxurious steamers.

The flotation will take place shortly and the services will be started immediately afterwards.

The board of directors comprises some of our best-known Alexandrians, and the new venture promises to be a great success. We will publish further details in a few days.

UPPER EGYPT HOTELS CO.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the announcement on the sixth page of today's issue of the Upper Egypt Hotels Company, Limited. The names of the directors are a guarantee of the sound lines on which the company will be run, for it is obvious that it would be impossible to find men who are better acquainted with the business than Messrs. Harrison, Baehler, Nungovich, and Pagnon.

NEW DIRECTOR OF SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. John W. Hughes, a member of the Liverpool shipowning firm of Messrs. T. and J. Harrison, has been invited to accept—and it is understood, has accepted—a seat on the Board of the Suez Canal Company. Mr. Hughes is one of the senior members of the firm of Messrs. T. and J. Harrison, chairman of the Works Committee of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and a director of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

CAIRO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society will be held at the School of Medicine, Kasr-el-Ainy, on Monday, 24th inst., at 4.30 p.m., for the election of a president and secretary. At 5 o'clock Professor Loos will give a lantern demonstration of the wanderings of the Ankylostoma worm in the body.

MOHAMMED ALY CENTENARY.—An executive committee has been elected under the presidency of Idris Bey Ragheb to organise the fêtes that will take place on the 13th May. It has been decided to give a river fête on the Nile between Kasr el-Nil and Ghizah on the night of the 13th May and illuminate the Opera Square, Place Mohamed Ali, and the Rue de la Poste.

THE CAPITULATIONS.—In another column will be found a translation from an interesting article on the Capitulations from the native point of view. "Al Leyla" very forcibly shows the danger to the public interests that must continually be felt so long as the Capitulations remain in force, and states with great moderation the injustice at present suffered in many cases by the native population of Egypt.

PRINCE COLIBRI.—"Great Peter the Small" is about to quit us for good, being bound to depart from Alexandria on Wednesday next. He leaves behind him a host of newly-made friends and well-wishers in his future career in London, where he is engaged to appear towards the latter end of May. To-morrow, Monday, and Tuesday are the last days on which he exhibits in his "boudoir" next the Alhambra Theatre.

The Moss liner "Remeses" arrived at Malta yesterday morning homeward bound.

The "Elerman S.S. "Athene" arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The S.S. "Maus" arrived at Liverpool on Thursday afternoon.

The S.S. "Amaia" sailed on Thursday afternoon for Liverpool via Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo, including 1,117 bales cotton.

The Moss liner "Remeses" arrived at Malta yesterday morning homeward bound.

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The Moss liner "Remeses" arrived at Malta yesterday morning homeward bound.

The "Elerman S.S. "Athene" arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst.

The S.S. "Maus" arrived at Liverpool on Thursday afternoon.

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MOUVEMENT MARITIME  
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

20 avril

Venise et Brindisi ; 3 j., vap. ital. Bosforo, cap. Milazzo, ton. 1513, à la Cie Florio Rubattino. Batoum ; 25 j., vap. all. Leros, cap. Westphal, ton. 1380, à Stross. Beyrouth et Port-Saïd ; 20 h., vap. franç. Ségal, cap. Vincento, ton. 2235, aux Messageries Maritimes. Naples ; 5 j. 3/4, vap. ital. Alba M., cap. T. Capo, ton. 957, à Pellerano. 21 avril

Liverpool et Malte ; 3 j. 1/2, vap. ang. City of Cambridge, cap. Walker, ton. 2481, à Barker & Co.

Trieste ; 6 j. 1/2, vap. aut. Amphitrite, cap. Tomaszewich, ton. 2342, au Lloyd Autrichien.

Smyrne et Candie ; 44 h., vap. hell. Byzantium, cap. Mavromatis, ton. 397, à Kechaya.

22 avril

South Shields ; 15 j. 1/2, vap. ang. Mariner, cap. Buff, ton. 1523, à ordre.

Constantinople et Pirée ; 40 h., vap. ang. Prince Abbas, cap. Anderlich, ton. 851, à la Khedivial Mail.

Anvers et Malte ; 3 j. 3/4, vap. ang. Kaffir Prince, cap. Wright, ton. 1402, à Grace & Co.

DÉPARTS

20 avril

Port-Saïd et Syrie ; vap. franç. Congo, capitaine Martin.

Messine et Gênes ; vap. ital. Singapore, cap. Cossovich.

Hâvre ; vap. ang. Orkla, cap. Sutherland.

Malte et Liverpool ; vap. ang. Amasis, cap. Anderson.

Le Caire, le 23 Janvier 1905.

ALEXANDRIA EXCHANGE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

Messieurs les actionnaires de The Alexandria Exchange Company, Limited, sont informés que décision de l'Assemblée Générale des actionnaires du 12 Avril 1905 un dividende de un shilling par action pour l'exercice 1904 sera payé à la Banque Impériale Ottomane à Alexandrie à partir du 25 Avril 1905 contre présentation du coupon No. 3.

Le Président du Conseil d'Administration.

J. LUMBOSSO

Alexandrie, le 22 Avril 1905. 25830-1

## SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME DES EAUX DU CAIRE

## AVIS

La Société des Eaux du Caire porte à la connaissance du Public, que son installation pour la distribution des Eaux à Koubbeh Zeitoun et Matareh étant achevée, elle est prête à fournir dans les dites localités, l'eau pour la consommation, arrosage des jardins, chantiers de constructions et tous autres besoins.

Toute demande de concession devra être faite par lettre à l'adresse du Directeur de la Société des Eaux du Caire.

Le tarif du prix de l'eau dans les dites localités, tant par abonnement fixe que par compte, est à la disposition du public, dans les Bureaux de la Société Avenue de Boulaq au Caire.

La Société est prête à établir ses canalisations d'eau dans les rues non pourvues de conduites, lorsqu'elle aura reçu des demandes suffisantes de concession pour une même rue.—Les habitants de Koubbeh, Zeitoun et Matareh sont donc priés de présenter leur demande par groupes résidant dans une même rue, afin de permettre à la Société d'examiner sans retard leurs demandes, en vue de canaliser et de leur accorder des concessions d'eau.

Deposited Warrants will be handed out against receipt at any time after the said 26th April 1905.

With the above mentioned acceptance applications may also be made for any surplus Shares not taken up by shareholders to the full pro rata amount to which they are entitled.

To the holders of Share Warrants to Bearer of THE EGYPTIAN DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LIMITED.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF 19,308 FURTHER 5½ % CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OF £10 EACH.

The Board of Directors of the above Company are proposing to offer the above Shares at the price of £12. 10. 0 per Share pro rata to those existing Proprietors who have not yet received their Preference or Deferred already held. In order that a form of offer with full particulars only filled in form of acceptance attached may be issued to holders of Share Warrants to bearer, those holders of Warrants who wish to participate are hereby notified that they must first deposit their Warrants either at the London Office of the Company 211/214 Grosvenor House, Old Broad Street, E.C. or at the National of Egypt, Cairo or Alexandria, or if that is inconvenient the Warrants can be deposited with some recognised Bankers who will issue a Certificate in exchange stating that he holds the Warrants on account of the Depositors with their names and addresses and the particulars of the Warrants deposited and will continue to hold the same until after the 26th April, in which case such Banker's Certificate can be lodged at the London Office of the Company or at the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo or Alexandria in lieu of the bearer Warrants themselves.

Deposits must be made in banking hours between the 15th April and the 26th April 1905 (both dates inclusive) when the form of offer above referred to and form of acceptance attached, together with a receipt for the Warrants or Banker's certificate will be issued to the Depositor.

Deposited Warrants will be handed out against receipt at any time after the said 26th April 1905.

With the above mentioned acceptance applications may also be made for any surplus Shares not taken up by shareholders to the full pro rata amount to which they are entitled.

By order of the Board,

F. J. HORNE,  
Secretary.

25821-4-1

THE PORT-SAID SALT ASSOCIATION,  
LIMITED.SIXIÈME ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE DE LA  
COMPAGNIE.

Avis est donné par la présente que l'Assemblée Générale Ordinaire des Actionnaires aura lieu au Bureau de la Société, Rue Cherif, Immeuble de la Société Immobilière, au premier étage, le Samedi 29 Avril prochain, à 5 heures de l'après-midi, pour entendre lecture du rapport des Administrateurs, approuver le bilan au 31 Décembre 1904, nommer deux Administrateurs, élire le Censeur et s'occuper des affaires courantes de la Société.

The Port Said Salt Association, Limited

Le Président,  
A. ZERVUDACHI

25792-4A-3

## ADMINISTRATION DES POSTES

## AVIS

Le bureau de Bulkeley (Ramleh) sera admis, à partir du 1er Mai prochain au service des mandats de poste intérieurs et internationaux ainsi qu'à ceux de la Caisse d'épargne et des Postes Ordinaires.

Alexandrie, le 20 Avril 1905. 25822-1

## TIRAGE DU CRÉDIT FONCIER ÉGYPTIEN

A partir du 15 Mai jusqu'à y compris le 15 Octobre 1905, les tirages mensuels des Obligations foncières 3% auront lieu à 4 heures de l'après-midi.

Administration des Chemins de Fer, des Télégraphes et du Port D'Alexandrie.

## AVIS

Le Conseil d'Administration a l'honneur de faire savoir au public qu'à partir du 15 Mai 1905 les articles suivants : fibres, bâches, marras, orges, lentilles, habées, lupins et pois-chiches qui seront transportés par charges complètes ou incomplètes de toutes les gares de la Haute-Egypte situées au Sud d'Abou El-Nourous (inclusivement) à destination des gares de la Basse-Egypte (y compris le Caire, Guizeh, Bourg-Dacour et Embabéh) seront taxés au taux de la 6ème classe du Tarif Général des Marchandises au Sud d'Abou El-Nourous (inclusivement), à destination des gares de la Basse-Egypte, y compris les susmentionnés par chargement complet, (avec un minimum de 6000 kilogs), sans responsabilité pour l'Administration.

Ces dispositions seront mises en vigueur jusqu'au 31 Août 1905 et seront appliquées seulement sur le prix de transport.

Les frais accessoires seront perçus au complet.

Le Caire, le 18 Avril 1905. 25815-1

## AILY WEATHER REPORT

## OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 16 hours ending 9 A.M. Yesterday.

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of wind.

Force 3. Light

Leaving 15 Min. 1000. 1000. 1000.

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## THE CAPITULATIONS.

A PUBLIC DANGER.  
(FROM "AL LEWA.")

## UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I lay a-thinkyng."  
Ingoldsby.

Lord Cromer's Report has arrived,—and so has Easter. I am one of those who like to enter into the spirit of the hour, to rejoice with those that rejoice, to weep with those that weep. So at Easter time we will try and banish from our minds the pressing questions of the day, and go "with the multitude of them that keep holy day," as well as holiday.

But at the same time it is only fair that I should say that the reception given to my remarks last week was of such an encouraging nature that I have no intention of relaxing any efforts in my power to bring about a better state of things, so

"If there's a hole in a' your coats,  
I rede ye tent it;  
A chiel's amang ya takin' notes  
An' faith he'll print it."

A sermon preached last Sunday week by Canon Page Roberts, at his church in Vere Street, London, was remarkable as an example of outspoken protest against the liberalism with which the spiritual truths taught by Christ are too often associated. As I read the sermon, I could not help calling to mind the expression by which a very excellent clergyman, the late Rector of Bishopsgate, and the founder of the Bishopsgate Institute, in which so much excellent work is done in the East end of London, gained a sobriquet that was never shaken off by him,—"Hang theology Rogers."

It is obvious that according to existing customs, in the event of any accident taking place in which a European is a party, the police can do nothing to the European and the implicated foreigner is either released or handed over to his consulate. It would be a mistake on the part of our contemporaries if they concealed from their readers the fact that confidence in these consulates is greatly shaken owing to the fact that in numerous cases where natives were victims and appealed to the matter was totally neglected and the accused European was either liberated or condemned to a paltry penalty. It is needless to deny these facts, which are characteristic of the various consular authorities in this country, because their frequent and repeated occurrence is so notorious among natives that they as a rule prefer to be accused rather than be accused before a consular court. It would be advisable for the consulates in such cases to deal with more justice as between natives and their subjects.

Unfortunately it often occurs that the conduct of those low-class Europeans is not brought to the knowledge of those in charge of the consulates, or if it is, it is "cooked" according to the will of the dragomans and masters are represented in a totally different light. If the consuls were aware of the real facts they would undoubtedly hasten to find an immediate remedy by making an arrangement with the Egyptian Government so as to put an end to these abuses in future, because if the natives in order to protect their rights determined to take the law in their own hands against Europeans who transgress against them we are afraid the result would be unpleasant and the resultant lawlessness could only be checked by exceptional measures. In that case the consular authorities would not be justified in asking the Government to put such measures in force in order to induce natives to accept the transgressions of foreigners with silence and submission. Such a request could not be admitted by any equitable person, the more so that we are in a country where the official religion teaches us that "whoever transgresseth against you do ye transgress against him in like manner as he hath transgressed against you."

"I am certain that good people use the phrase 'the blood of Christ' without disengaging and disappropriating its meaning, associating it in their minds with a semi-materialistic meaning born of the words.... That Christ gave his blood means that he gave His life, His blood means His inward ruling spirit. The spirit ruling Him was a spirit one with God.... I mean by the blood of Christ that holy spirit of His which devoted all His powers to the death of the Cross, to the reconciliation of man to God. Now if the blood of Christ means his spirit, if being washed and cleansed means being cleansed by the Holy Spirit, how mistaken are the doctrines and ceremonies which have been produced by the materialistic interpretation of these words, alike by Protestant and Romanist, Evangelical and Ritualist."

The Canon went on to quote verses of such hymns as "There is a fountain filled with blood," and to contrast them with such a truly spiritual conception as that of John Henry Newell in "The Dream of Gerontius":—

"And in the garden secretly,  
And on the Cross on high  
Should teach His brethren, and inspire  
To suffer and to die."

The change from grave to gay, from shade to light shown in the transition from the solemnity of Good Friday to the joy of Easter Sunday is but typical of the same process in nature, that by which the dreariness of winter gives way to the bursting leaf and flower of spring time; and in his religion, as in many other respects, man only exemplifies, in a more or less advanced plane, the laws governing the universe.

Easter Sunday conveys perhaps the most important lesson of all, the resurrection of the spiritual man from the grave of the earthly conditions which have hitherto held him bound by their trials, sufferings, and temptations.

Many cling to a belief in the actual resurrection of the physical body of Christ, but the Churches are more and more adopting the theory that the appearance of the risen Lord was that of a spiritual and not a material body.

But after all what does it matter whether we believe in the Christ of the literalists (if I may apply the word to those who insist upon the letter rather than the spirit) or the Christ of the more spiritually minded, or in a universal Christ principle that all can follow, Jew and Gentile alike?

## MANY PEOPLE SUFFER WITH CATARRH OF KIDNEYS.

Pe-ru-na is Invaluable in Such Cases.



Backache  
is Often  
the First  
Symptom  
of Catarrh of  
the Kidneys.

## DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of The Kidneys.

Fred R. Pennell, Pianist, Grand Opera House, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

"Two years ago I came to Hot Springs to take the baths and be treated for bladder and kidney trouble. After spending two months here under the care of one of the most prominent physicians and receiving little or no benefit, I was persuaded to try Peruna. I had little faith in it, but, instead, using one bottle I noticed a marked improvement. Three bottles entirely cured me. I can cheerfully recommend Peruna to any one afflicted as I was."—Fred R. Pennell.

Thomas M. Hicks, 1233 18th St., Louisville, Ky., writes:

"Neglected colds, irregular habits and overwork brought on serious kidney and bladder trouble. My blood seemed inflamed with poison, my stomach became entirely demoralized, a bad odor emanated from my urine, and I realized I was a sick man. The doctors doctored me to their heart's content, but I kept growing worse. Then fortune brought Peruna to my notice and I at once began to mend. I kept taking it for five months before I was completely cured. I feel now that I owe my life to Peruna and will never cease to be grateful!"—Thomas M. Hicks.

S. L. Earle, Superintendent of Streets, Jacksonville, Fla., writes:

"I am a firm believer in Peruna. I find that it has been of practical benefit to a number of the men employed in the Street Cleaning Department in the city of Jacksonville.

They are especially exposed to the inclemency of the weather and a number who caught cold, when later developed into pneumonia, kidney or liver trouble, were cured through the use of Peruna."—S. L. Earle, Superintendent of Streets.

Thomas M. Hicks, 1233 18th St., Louisville, Ky., writes:

"Neglected colds, irregular habits and overwork brought on serious kidney and bladder trouble. My blood seemed

full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

For special directions everyone should read "THE ILLS OF LIFE," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. HARTMAN and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER,  
Alexandria, Egypt.

*The Allenburys'*  
**Foods**

A Progressive Dietary suited to the growing digestive powers.

The "Allenburys" Milk Foods are as easy of digestion as maternal milk and promote both vigorous and healthy growth. They provide a pure milk diet for the young infant and will be found especially useful in hot climates.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S LTD., LONDON.  
Depot in Cairo — E. Dell Mar, 25. Augt.

# LADIES & GENTS OUTFITTING.



S. STEIN  
PURVEYOR TO THE KHEDIVE.  
Ezbekiah, Ataba of Khadra.  
Also at Alexandria and Mombasa.

RELIABLE  
BRITISH  
GOODS.

era of commercial peace and prosperity. It is doubtful if the full meaning of this new chapter in the redemption of the Sudan is very generally understood. The Halfa line served the purpose for which it was built, but it is not available for commerce. The only products that will stand transportation over the Halfa route are gum, gold, ivory, and ostrich feathers." Speaking of his experiment in transporting American negroes to the Sudan, Mr. Leigh Hunt said: "Thus far there is certainly no cause for disappointment. The negroes in our employ are technically educated men, good workers, and their influence on the natives is the best. However, it looks as though the prevailing opinion that the Egyptian fellahine is averse from migrating to the Upper Nile is wrong. If he does take kindly to the Sudan, it means that Lord Cromer's dream will be realized, and the Sudan will become the outlet for the overflow of Egypt, in which event my coloured countrymen must meet a forceful rival."

DAVIES  
BRYAN  
& Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings,  
CAIRO.  
St. David's Buildings,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
and 35-37 Noble Street,  
LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors  
Drapers  
and Outfitters.

Beg respectfully to announce that they have received their various stocks in the latest styles suitable for the present season.

## CLOTHES:

A large assortment of Blacks, Blues, Scotch, Irish & Harris Tweeds. All garments cut by experienced English Cutters, fit and style guaranteed.

A varied stock of Ladies' Blouses, Boas, Skirts, Belts, &c.

Careful attention is paid to Ladies' outfits suitable for Tours up the Nile.

## GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The latest novelties in Ties, Collars, Shirts, Gloves, &c. Hosiery in all the newest makes, (Camel Hair brand a speciality).

We are also making a special display in the Drapery Department, consisting of Household Linen, Blankets, Calicoes, Eider-down Quilts, Cushions, &c., &c., which are marked at such figures as to command attention.

Boots & Shoes in the latest shapes, Bags, Trunks & all Leather goods in great variety.

Also a large assorted supply of the following articles:—  
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS,  
WALKING-STICKS, RUGS,  
STUDS, BRUSHES AND ALL  
TOILET REQUISITES, &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.  
Cairo & Alexandria.



## SOCIETE ANONYME DU B.H.E.R.A

## AVIS

L'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire des Actionnaires tenue le 14 mars 1905, ayant décidé la distribution de cinquante mille (50000) actions Privilégiées 5% de £5 nominales chacune en représentation des bénéfices réalisés sur les ventes de terres de la Société, Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés venus que cette opération commencera à partir du 25 avril 1905.

Les porteurs d'actions ordinaires sont priés à cet effet de présenter leurs titres :

Alexandrie chez la Banque Impériale Ottomane

à Londres chez The Anglo Foreign Banking Co. Ltd. 2 Bishopsgate Street Within, à Bruxelles chez La Société Belge de Crédit Industriel & Commercial & de Dépôts,

6 Rue Royale

pour les faire estampiller et recevoir les Actions Privilégiées auxquelles ils ont droit à raison d'une action Privilégiée pour une action ordinaire.

Alexandrie le 15 avril 1905.

L'Administrateur-Directeur  
258145-2 (signé) E. W. P. FOSTER

J. S. WATSON,  
STEEL LIGHTER, BARGE, & STEAM BOAT BUILDER,  
GAINSBOROUGH, ENGLAND.

FOR PORTS, RIVERS, AND CANAL TRANSPORT.



## THE DEADLY MOSQUITO.

"It is sufficient to say Protection from the Mosquito Bites affords complete immunity in all its forms... Yellow fever, like Ague, has been shown to be transmitted only by a mosquito..." - Times, 20th September, 1904.



Against this deadly insect Science has at last provided us with a protection equal to its wings!

ANTIKITO CREAM (Regd.)

This wonderful preparation—which is most delightfully refreshing to use—is the outcome of long laboratory research. During the last five years it has been thoroughly tested in all parts of the world. By its use the fatal mosquito, as well as FLIES, gnats and all flying insects, are set at defiance. It is absolutely infallible as a preventive, and is guaranteed to be free from carbolic and other deleterious ingredients. It is neither sticky nor greasy, and one application to the exposed parts affords protection for hours. Invaluable for hospital use, and should be in the kit of all expeditions. It is better than Quinine. Protects you from flies.

ANTIKITO CREAM is manufactured under expert supervision in the Syndicate's own laboratory, and is put up in two sizes. Proprietors:

ANTIKITO SYNDICATE, LTD.,

6, Great Portland Street, LONDON.

N.B.—A most interesting and instructive booklet, entitled—"THE MOSQUITO AND SOMETHING ABOUT HIM," will be sent free to anyone applying for it.

## The Agricultural Bank of Egypt

## AVIS AUX ACTIONNAIRES

Messieurs les Actionnaires de l'Agricultural Bank of Egypt sont convoqués à l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire pour le lundi 1er Mai 1905 à 5 heures de l'après-midi, au Siège Social, n° 1 Caire, afin de délibérer sur les propositions suivantes:

Augmentation du Capital et modifications aux articles suivants des Statuts.

## TEXTE ACTUEL

Art. 4.—L'Agricultural Bank of Egypt a pour seul objet de faire des avances aux petits cultivateurs, dans les conditions suivantes:

1° Des avances ne dépassant pas chacune 1 somme de £.E. 500 et recouvrables en 10 à 12 années au plus tard. Ces avances sont garanties par première hypothèque sur des terres d'une valeur au moins double du montant délivré.

2° Des avances ne dépassant pas chacune 1 somme de £.E. 20 et recouvrables en 15 mois au plus.

Le taux de l'intérêt ne devra pas dépasser 9% par an, et, dans tous les cas, le taux conventionnel maximum fixé par la loi.

Le recouvrement des prêts en principal et accessoires sera fait par l'entremise des sarrasins villages qui recevront de la Société une commission de 1/2% sur toute somme reçue.

La Société versera en outre au Ministère des Finances les frais du personnel spécialement employé pour le service des prêts.

## TEXTE PROPOSÉ

Art. 4.—L'Agricultural Bank of Egypt a pour seul objet de faire des avances aux petits cultivateurs, dans les conditions suivantes:

1° Des avances ne dépassant pas chacune 1 somme de £.E. 500 et recouvrables en 20 à 22 années au plus tard. Ces avances seront garanties par première hypothèque sur des terres d'une valeur au moins double du montant délivré.

2° Des avances ne dépassant pas chacune 1 somme de £.E. 20 et recouvrables en 15 mois au plus.

Le taux de l'intérêt ne devra pas dépasser 9% par an, et, dans tous les cas, le taux conventionnel maximum fixé par la loi.

Cependant dans le cas où, à la fin d'un exercice quelconque, les avances en cours fassent aux fellahs, suivant les dispositions ci-dessus, atteindront un capital de £.E. 7,000,000, le taux maximum de l'intérêt, à partir du premier jour de l'exercice suivant, sera réduit à 8% par an, tant pour les nouvelles avances que pour les avances en cours.

3° Des avances ne dépassant pas chacune la somme de £.E. 20 et recouvrables en 15 mois au plus.

Le taux de l'intérêt ne devra pas dépasser 9% par an, et, dans tous les cas, le taux conventionnel maximum fixé par la loi.

Cependant dans le cas où, à la fin d'un exercice quelconque, les avances en cours fassent aux fellahs, suivant les dispositions ci-dessus, atteindront un capital de £.E. 7,000,000, le taux maximum de l'intérêt, à partir du premier jour de l'exercice suivant, sera réduit à 8% par an, tant pour les nouvelles avances que pour les avances en cours.

Le recouvrement des prêts en principal et accessoires sera fait par l'entremise des sarrasins villages qui recevront de la Société une commission de 1/2% sur toutes sommes收回.

La Société versera en outre au Ministère des Finances les frais du personnel spécialement employé pour le service des prêts.

## TEXTE ACTUEL

Art. 5.—La Société aura un capital de £ 3,740,000, dont:

£ 2,480,000, divisées en 496,000 actions ordinaires de £ 5 chacune; £ 1,250,000, divisées en 125,000 actions privilégiées (preferred shares), 4% de £ 10 chacune, et £ 10,000, divisées en 2,000 parts de fondateur (deferred shares) de £ 5 chacune.

Le Conseil d'Administration fixe le montant des appels.

Le capital susmentionné ne pourra être augmenté qu'avec le consentement du Gouvernement.

Les actions ordinaires qui viendraient à être émises en complément ou en augmentation du capital ci-dessus ne pourront être émises au-dessous du pair.

Les porteurs des actions ordinaires antérieurement émises auront un droit de préférence, dans la proportion des titres par eux possédés, à la souscription des actions ordinaires à émettre. Le Conseil d'Administration fixe les formes, délais et conditions dans lesquels le bénéfice de ces dispositions peut être réalisé.

Il ne pourra jamais être créé de nouvelles parts de fondateur par la suite.

Art. 5 A.—Le Conseil d'Administration est autorisé à émettre, avec le concours du Gouvernement, des obligations, aux conditions qu'il juge convenables, jusqu'à concurrence de £ 6,570,000, y compris celles déjà émises.

TEXTE ACTUEL

Art. 12 (1er alinéa).—Chaque action donne droit, dans la propriété de l'actif social et dans le partage de bénéfices, à une part proportionnelle au nombre des actions émises.

TEXTE PROPOSÉ

Art. 12 (1er alinéa).—Les actions de chaque catégorie, de même que les parts de fondateur entre elles, chacune une part proportionnelle à leur nombre, dans les droits et avantages qui leur sont respectivement conférés par les articles 40 et 43 ci-après.

Tout actionnaire possédant au moins cinq actions a droit de prendre part à l'Assemblée Générale à condition de déposer ses actions dans l'un des lieux ci-après désignés:

Egypte;

Cinq jours au moins avant le jour de la réunion, soit le 25 Avril au plus tard, au Siège Social ou dans les bureaux de la National Bank of Egypt, au Caire ou à Alexandrie.

En Europe:

Au plus tard le 20 Avril dans les bureaux de la National Bank of Egypt, 4 et 5 King William Street, London E.C.

Les Actionnaires qui ne pourront pas assister à l'Assemblée mais qui voudraient s'y faire représenter pourront la faire délivrer des formules de procuration dans les mêmes lieux.

L'Assemblée pour pouvoir délivrer valablement devant réunir les trois quarts des actions émises. Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à l'Assemblée ou de s'y faire représenter.

Le Président,

Elwin Palmer.

Le Caire, le 12 Avril 1905. 25764-2-1

DR. LE CLERC'S Pills for the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pain in the back and kindred ailments (nephritis or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d

ceasing the British Government Stamp with the words "Engines for War" impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

DR. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medicinal soap used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, leprosy, pericarditis, rheumatism, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting these and infections disorders generally. It heating properties greatly minimizes the local sensations of chapping in cases of pimples, spots, &c., in. Tablets price 1/- sold by Max Fisher Unite your skin.

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Le capital susmentionné ne pourra être augmenté qu'avec le consentement du Gouvernement.

Toutes nouvelles actions qui seront créées ne pourront être émises au dessous du pair. En cas d'émission au dessous du pair, l'exécutif sera mis au fonds de réserve prévu à l'article 40 ci-après.

Le Conseil d'Administration fixe le montant des appels.

Le capital susmentionné ne pourra être augmenté qu'avec le consentement du Gouvernement.

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